AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH AN

OLD-TIME SHOWMAN.

He Recalls the Days of the Old Wagon

Shows-Dan Rice in Heyday

of Success.

The smell of fresh sawdust is filling the air,

Kaleidoscope billboards shine forth ev'rywhere-Up city and down;

The streets are all lined with the holiday crowd,

The gay, golden wagons and horses so proud Are greeted with cheers that ring out long and

And the umpitty-dum
Of the big brassy drum
Announces the fact that the circus has come—

There's a circus in town!

trade
For an emperor's crown!
Hurrah for the glitter and glimmer of gold.
(Don't tell me the circus can ever grow old.)
Hurrah for the horsemen and acrobats bold.

And the circus in town.

And the circus in town!

"Talk about evolution!-just think how

played, in all of their kaleidoscopic glory,

the pictorial advertisements of the first cir-

cus of the season. "I remember, as if it

had been but a few years ago," he con-

in all the United States was an organiza-

tion made up of ten performers, a business

staff of three men, four musicians in the

several years, being quite a youngster then,

with an uncle who acted as ringmaster.

The members of the band and also the per-

the day's receipts reached \$100 everybody

with the show felt as if life was well worth

SMALL ADVERTISING BILLS.

"We only had small advertising bills in

those days, with wood cuts on them that

would make you laugh if you could see

erie feature was added for the sole purpose

of attracting church-going people, who

considered it wrong to attend the ring per-

formances, and it often makes me smile to

myself as I recall the hundreds of well-

meaning but dreadfully narrow-minded

folks throughout the country who used to

visit the animal tent and then hasten away

glance at the sawdust ring, where the bare-

back riders, tight-rope walkers and acro-

bats were giving their performances. It

was George F. Bailey who originated the

menagerie feature, he being the first to ex-

hibit wild animals and an elephant-just

think of it, one lonely elephant! Hackaliah

Bailey, an uncle of George F. Bailey,

brought to this city the very first elephant

that ever set foot on American soil and

turned the big animal over to his nephew.

The greatest care was taken not to give

anybody a chance to get a free peep at the

wonderful monster. In 1853 Seth B. Howes,

one of the early pioneers of the circus busi-

ness, and a man who was always keenly

alive to what was valuable as a drawing

card, imported a number of carnivorous

animals from the London Hippodrome and

went on tour with the biggest circus-

menagerie that the United States had ever

seen. Mr. Howes died just two years ago

lived to see his many prophecies concern-

ing the American circus fulfilled. He al-

ways held in the old days that America

wolud go ahead of all the world in its tent

EARLY CIRCUS PROPRIETORS.

"The early circus proprietors of promi-

nence, besides those mentioned, were Lew

Lent, John Robinson, Van Amberg, Dan

Rice, Nathan Howes, Dr. Spaulding, of

New Orleans: Charley Noves, James L.

Thayer, Alexander Robinson, James Con-

ner and, of course, the great P. T. Barnum.

Dr. Spaulding was the acknowledged king

'mammoth palace circus' up

down the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and

along in the sixtles he introduced a novelty

in the form of the railroad circus, or the

first circus that ever traveled by rail. He

couldn't make his railroad show pay, how-

ever, and soon returned to river travel. It

times to transport a tent show over the

railroads. There never was, and probably

never will be a more popular circus per-

was known everywhere, and the very name

country people. Who remembers the name

say that the most ardent of modern circus-

shows now touring the United States. Peo-

ticipant is just like a drop in a bucket of

'indisposed,' as often happened to be the

Southern circus men. He ran

shows.

his home in Brewster, N. Y., having

from the grounds without so much as

the living.

-Louis W. Jones.

It's all very well for you oldsters to say, "All shows are dike and at home we will stay,"

swayed! Hurrah for the peanuts and red lemonade

And the rippitty-zip Of the ringmaster's whip,

And the clangitty-clang.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS

LESSON POINTED BY QUICK-LUNCH RESTAURANTS IN THIS CITY.

Not Many High-Class Cafes and Restaurants for the Size of the Town -Other Stories of Interest.

"The establishing of two or three new 'quick-lunch' restaurants here in Indianapolis serves to indicate the peculiar spirit that pervades this city during its business hours," remarked a well-known restaurant manager the other day. "I know of no other town of this size where there are so few cafes and high-class eating places. Indianapolis business men-or, at least, the vast majority of them-simply refuse to take an hour away from work in the middle of the day for the purpose of enjoying a good, well-cooked luncheon. The men in the business district are so completely engrossed with their business affairs that they are unmindful of anything else, and they hastily swallow a sandwich or a cut of pie at noon just as a matter of duty rather than because they really care for

anything to eat. "It's the quick-lunch restaurant that is most popular in Indianapolis. It seems that most of the men who take their noonday meals down town have neither the patience nor the time to have their food cooked to order. And of course a restaurant cannot have everything prepared in advance and still be a first-class eating house. In some quick-lunch places here in town the hustling, bustling patrons are allowed to help themselves to the sandwiches, pies or rolls which are heaped on the counters, and in these places the customers are placed entirely on their honor to pay for what they eat. Many of them forget by the time they have finished their lunch just what they have consumed and this causes lots of trouble sometimes. You see, they are so taken up by their thoughts of business affairs that they cat mechanically, and the chances are that some of them would never think to pay their bills at all if the waiters did not remind them that 'they had forgotten something.' I don't wonder that tourists from the old country are always being surprised at the everlasting 'hustle' of the American business man. In all of the European countries the business men take from an hour and a half to two hours away from the work every day for the purpose of quietly enjoying their midday meal. We certainly live at a fast pace in this country and what with the hurried swallowing of ples and doughnuts and other articles of rich pastry it's a wonder to me that Indianapolis is not a city of dyspeptics." x x x

"If a man or woman has any superstition in his or her make-up-and most of us have plenty of it-the race track is sure to bring it out," remarked E. J. Dougherty, a traveling man, in the lobby of the Grand Hotel one evening last week. "I have been putting in some spare time while in Louisville this week watching the 'ponies' out at the famous Kentucky course, and I've never before been so impressed with the superstitious nature of man in general. Did you ever know before that a race horse owner will vigorously object to having his animal photographed. The race horse that has his picture taken is sure to 'go wrong' for several days, and some owners will not enter their horses in any races until at least three days after the camera has done its dreadful work. I learned from a weil-known horseman at Louisville that during the winter racing season in New Orleans Sam Hildreth, one of the leading turfmen of the West, refused to bet on Witful in the Crescent City Derby simply because the heavy rains in the South had so flooded the infield where he had been accustomed to standing while watching the races that he was compelled to move to another spot near the judges' stand. He felt that he could not possibly win a bet that day on account of having to change his

"All owners of race horses are given up to superstition, but the people who play the races regularly are just as susceptible to so-called magic charms or hoodoos. Every little episode is twisted into a good or a bad omen. Every race track 'regular' has his own creed in which he firmly helieves, but there are several beliefs in which all turf followers share, one being that if you lose on Monday you'll lose all week. I've known enthusiastic racegoers who had started out for the track to turn back home upon coming in contact with a funeral. Others believe that if they see three white horses while en route to the races they are sure to come out winners on the day's sport. In fact, a close observer at a race track is bound to come to the conclusion that men and women are nothing but big children after all."

"This cold, long-drawn-out spring has had quite a disastrous effect upon the milliners' business in Indianapolis," declared a popular maker of women's hats yesterday. "I don't recall any other spring season when hats have sold so slowly, not only in the many small shops, but in the big department stores as well. There have been so few warm days since Easter that women have continued to wear their winter hats. which seem in much better taste, since everybody is still obliged to retain heavy clothes. Sooner or later every woman in town will have new warm-weather headwear, of course, but it is very discouraging to milliners to have the season drag on at such a snail's pace. Business before Easter | abled him to see how many and what valustarted out briskly, for the longest stretch of warm weather this spring was during the latter part of March and the first two weeks of April. You see, no woman wants to wear a light straw hat strewn with summer flowers, together with a heavy gown and, perhaps, a winter jacket."

According to the Indianapolis mail carriers, it is surprising how many people redifferent parts of the city's down-town district for the purpose of receiving newspapers and packages. "It's an odd fact," said a postman the other day, "but there seems to be a prevailing opinion that these large mail boxes are not emptied as frequently as the smaller letter boxes, and many men who ought to know better will leave the newspapers or packages which they wish to send through the mail on the tops of letter boxes, where they can be stolen, instead of placing them in the big receptacles, which are, of course, perfectly safe. These larger boxes were put in use for the double purpose of relieving the collectors of letters and other first-class mail matter and to put a stop to the habit of placing newspapers and packages on the letter boxes. But the habit still continues just the same."

It is a terrible thing, when one has arrived at the eminence enjoyed by General Corbin, to be fed upon by a plain yellow dog.

CHORUS GIRL REMEMBERED BY HER UNCLE



Miss Hulme is a chorus girl in "The Chinese Honeymoon" Company, now touring. Her genius thus far has been rated at a salary of \$25 per week. News has been received from England that she has come into a fortune, the gift of an uncle in Staffordshire, England, by which she will receive \$10,000 per year. Despite this wealth, Miss Hulme announces her intention of continuing her stage career.

# IF SCIENTISTS WERE DISHONEST

Discoveries They Have Made That Might Have Been Put to Bad Account. Pearson's Weekly.

It is a lucky thing for society at large that scientists are seldom, if ever, dowered with criminal instincts. For, supposing the converse held good! Supposing, for instance, that Professor Dewar, the discoverer of liquid air, had been an Anarchist. In that case he would have had ready to his hand a secret and deadly explosive which would be infinitely more powerful than dynamite, while needing neither fusenor detonator to set it off. All that would be necessary would be to fill a steel bomb -the bigger and thicker the better-with liquid air, and hermetically close it. Immediately the interior contents would begin to expand as the imprisoned and tortured atmosphere commenced slowly to return from its liquid to a gaseous state; and this expansion would continue until, if the bomb could be made strong enough, the well-nigh nconceivable pressure of 12,000 pounds per square inch would eventually be developed.

Then the enveloping walls of steel, even f a foot or more in thickness, would inevtably fly into innumerable fragments, and with an explosive violence which would be sufficient to wreck anything and everything within a radius of probably thousands of yards. Indeed, it has been estimated that a single gallon of liquid air could, given certain conditions, be made equal in destructiveness to 10,000 tons of gunpowder. Or assume, on the other hand, that he had been a criminal of the Palmer type-a secret poisoner. In liquid air he had at his command a far more deadly toxic agent than even prussic acid, and one, moreover, which, had he chosen to keep his discovery to himself, he might have inconceivably used with almost perfect impunity. For even the very smallest quantity of liquid air, administered internally, would prove almost immediately fatal, eating its way with vitriolic swiftness to the victim's inmost vitals, destroying tissue, muscle and bone, and yet leaving no

Marconi, again, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, took all the world into his confidence as soon almost as his marvelous discovery was first lighted on. But what if he had chosen to keep his knowledge to have done, to further dishonorable ends of

his own? It is quite conceivable that he might have made millions on the stock exchanges and bourses of Europe and America, for by means of his tiny instruments, while the cables slept and the telegraph offices were closed, he could have transmitted and received-through his accredited agents, of

Or supposing that Professor Roentgen, the discoverer of the X-rays, had been a professional thief. He would have had at his beck and call a something which no other member of the fraternity had even dreamed about-a something which would have enables were in this or that receptacle, or the amount of coin a person had in his pocket. his purse or his satchel. His "rays" would have been to him, in fact, a sixth sense, possessed by no other living creature in the whole wide universe.

The story of the man who found out how to split Bank of England notes into two parts laterally, and who was so honest and so disinterested that he went forthwith and made a present of his knowledge to the directors of the institution in question, is well known. In the main, the details are as usually stated, although it is doubtful whether the discovery could have been turned to any practical account if even the discoverer had been a rogue in embryo instead of an honest and law-abiding citizen. It is a fact, however, that only a year or two back a similar but far more dangerous discovery was accidentally stumbled upon by a poor alien engraver, who freely made present of his knowledge to the Bankers' Association. This man found out a method by which he could imitate the water marking on letters of credit and other similar documents. It was a simple method, and easy of application by even the veriest tyro; and there is no doubt that had he chosen to do so he might have swindled the London banks out of hundreds of thousands of pounds. Since then, it may be mentioned, perforations have been universally substiuted for the old-fashioned water markings. so far as the indication of the amounts is

of MM. Fremy and Verneuil, who first discovered how to produce valuable rubies artificially. By means of an electric furnace, developing the terrific temperature of 3,600 degrees centigrade, these two eminent scientists were able to fuse small and comparatively valueless stones and minute frag-ments of stones into a viscid mass, and this under pressure into one perfect, and, of

course, immensely valuable, whole. To the two savants in question this discovery simply represented an interesting scientific fact. That there was a fortune in the process, if kept secret and utilized with a \*certain amount of unscrupulousness, was utterly and entirely beside the point. They, in fact, took the whole world into their confidence, and, although since then "reconstructed" rubies, as they have been christened, have been placed upon the market, it has been done entirely without the knowledge or consent of the original discoverers.

#### SOME GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Curious Bits Gathered Together from Near and Far.

Printer's Ink has gathered together from various sources these curious bits of ad-

Dairymaid wanted, able to wash and iron four cows.)-Hereford Journal. General servant wanted, small house family of two, one agreeable and obliging -Lynn (England) Advertiser. A shoemaker has this card in his window Any respectable man, woman or chile can have a fit in this shop.' A Western paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds: "We will pubish the simple announcement of the death

Ram's Horn. "See here, you chump; I placed an ad in your paper showing the public how to get quickly and you place underneath it another ad on 'how to cure the dope habit Brooklyn Eagle.

of any of our friends with pleasure.

The manager of a concert given in small town instead of putting "not transferable" on the tickets posted a notice on the door: "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."-Youth's Companion. "Pedal ligaments artistically lubricated and well illuminated for the infinitesimal remuneration of 5 cents per operation" is the sign displayed over a bootblack's establishment in Charlestown.-Boston Her-

Singleton-That is a queer sign: "Wanted A girl to feed ruling machine." Wederly Nothing queer about that. Somebody wants a nurse girl to look after the baby. Chicago News. Among the answers recently received in advertisement for a nurse to attend an

'invalid gentleman" was one giving the usual particulars and concluding: "I think I shall suit. My last patient is dead." -London Globe.

#### Fred Grant's Trouble. Nebraska State Journal.

There is a tempest of indignation down in Brackettville, Tex. Near the town, at Fort Clark, Uncle Sam has a few companies of soldiers. They go to Brackettville for their liquid refreshments, and owing to the qualty of the red liquor kept in the saloons, of brand that suits the native Texans to a himself and utilize it, as he could easily | dot, they become wild and raise hob. General Grant, in whose department the fort pelongs, entered a complaint to the War Department about the character of the saloons and the popular quality of the drinks they set forth. The report was conveyed to the ears of the first citizens of Brackettville and they are hot. They have entered a counter complaint at the department of the high-handed doings of the soldiers after they get drunk at the bars of the Texas metropolis, and Secretary Root has an argument on hand as complicated and vexatious as that old problem of the school men as to which comes first in the procession of nature, the hen or the egg. The general claims that the Brackettvill whisky is the origin of the trouble, while all Brackettville charges the soldier with ineffectiveness because he can't carry the wholesome beverage of Brackettville prop-The town demands the removal of Grant from the command, and the general wants Brackettville removed from the neighborhood of the fort. The quarrel will probably get into the W. C. T. U. sisterhood before long in connection with their conviction that canteen beer is more demoralizing than Texas whisky. If the women get after the general good and strong he is surely a goner. It will be useless for him to emulate his distinguished father and fight it out on that line if it takes all summer, because he has no artillery that will silence a single gun of the association if he fires away for forty summers.

## The Sovereign People.

Boston Herald.

A story is told by the Hon. Harry Gor-

don, formerly a well-known Kansas man, but now lieutenant governor of Ohio, at the Grant celebration in the Brunswick Hotel, shows how ignorant some foreigners are of what our democracy means, and how proud Americans are to enlighten their darkness. The opportunity of doing this presented itself to an officer of the navy, oon after his vessel had entered one of the Japanese ports. A bright student came on board and asked

"Who is in command of this ship, sir?" "The captain, sir," answered the officer. "Yes, I know," said the Jap; but who is over the captain?" "Why, the admiral," was the reply.

"Then who is over the admiral?" queried "Well, the secretary of the navy at Wash-"But who is over the secretary of the navy?" asked the Jap.

"The President of the United States, of This seemed to end the investigation, but it didn't, for the inquisitive foreigner proceeded to inquire, "Who, then, is over the President of the United States?"

EVOLUTION OF THE CIRCUS WILL LIVE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC EXILED FRENCH ORDERS



Truxton Beale, former United States minister to Persia and son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, will go to Europe with his newly- wed second wife and remain abroad for a long time. His new wife was Miss Marie Oge, the beautiful girl in defense of whose good name he shot a San Francisco editor. The pair are going to Europe mainly to live down the publicity incident

them now, and the advertising agent went ahead of the show on horseback, tacking wful fakir. He could not more resist up these modest little posters in hotels, jollying up' an audience than he could repostoffices and blacksmith shops. In the sist a glas of liquid refreshment. He would early days the circuses and menageries did not exhibit together. I think it was along which he told the people how proud he was in 1850 that the first circus and animal to be in their town-'the best town, by the show exhibited at a single price of admission and under the same tent. The menag-

TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

"I remember one occasion when he go nimself into hot water down in Kentucky. He had been enthusiastically applauded, and, mounting to the top of the spring board, his favorite roosting place, he made a low bow and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen -In all my travels from season to season there is no place I love to visit so much as Burkesville. Your town has a wonderful attraction for me, and I always look forward to my annual visit here with pleasureable anticipations.' The audience, instead of bursting into rapturous applause, remained as quiet as if in attendance at a funeral instead of a circus. And then voice roared out, 'If you think you're in Burkesville, Dan Rice, you've got another think a-comin'.' The fact was that Doc Thayer, who had never been in that section of Kentucky before, didn't know that the original dates of the show had been changed and that the circus was exhibiting in a town twenty miles from Burkesville. It was a long time before Dan Rice could square himself' for his understudy's blun-

"Barnum is always credited with being the original circus fakir, but there were many fakes practiced before Barnum had even thought about fooling the public. I remember one tent show, before Barnum's reign as a circus manager had begun, advertising, in connection with the other wild animals of its menagerie, a 'marvelous Jungo-the only one ever captured alive." Now, what in the name of common sense is a Jungo? You may search every natural history from beginning to end without ever encountering such an animal. I paid my money to see the Jungo along with thousands of other cheerful idiots. I was a young boy at the time and it was before I had dreamed of becoming a circus man

KEPT IN A CAGE. "The funny part of the thing was that the jungo was kept in a cage packed almost full of hay, and all that the inquisitive spectators could see of the terrible beast was the top of a shaggy brown head It always chanced to be sound asleep in the hay while on exhibition. The keeper would always stand by and tell the people who assembled about the cage that the jungo was terribly dangerous and that it had just gone off to sleep after keeping every one connected with the show in a state of terror all morning long. Human nature is such that when people are told that a thing of which they can catch but an unsatisfactory glimpse is a menace to of a circus clown nowadays? I'll venture to life and limb they gather about all the more eagerly, waiting for developments goer could not for the life of him call the Well, that jungo was the drawing card name of a single clown with any of the big of the show for the entire season, and

ple do not know one performer from anknew what the thing looked like. other now; such a thing as a favorite cir-"The circuses do not resort to faking cus performer is unheard of. In the great nowadays. All of the big tent shows are spectacular tent performances each parexactly what they claim to be. The menageries are well worth seeing and the "But when Dan Rice was in the heyday forms are all perfect in their feats of darof his success people who cared nothing ing, skill or strength. The evolution of for bare-back riding, gymnastic exhibitions | the American circus within fifty years' or acrobatics would go to the circus to time has been wonderful, especially to the laugh themselves sick over the clown's old circus men who have watched the songs and jokes and capers about the ring. gradual changes taking place. Am I going It isn't generally known that Rice had with to the circus, did you ask? Well, I should him for several years a man who resembled | say." him greatly, and who, whenever Rice was

never met a single person who actually

## An Unnatural Boy.

case with the redoubtable Dan-would make himself up in an excellent imitation "I've seen a good many queer things of the original clown and go through Dan's | my life," said the cartoonist, "but never customary stunts in the ring, without any- until last night did I see a boy asleep at body in the audience being the wiser for a circus. I suppose there were 15,000 peothe deception. This understudy was Doc | ple there, and in all that crowd the boy Thayer, who afterwards owned a circus of slumbered soundly. If anything in the his own and who became quite prominent | world would keep a boy awake you would as a showman on his own account in cer- | naturally think a circus would, but it had tain parts of the country. Thayer was an | no more effect on this one than an hour's

when I took my seat directly behind him just before the performance began, and missed a lot of it watching him and wontimes I took pity on him and was about to lean over and arouse him, but my curiosity to see how long he would slumber got the way, he had visited this season,' he would | better of me and I didn't do it. The last thing on the programme was the charlot race, and the noise woke him up. He vawned, stretched himself and prepared to go to sleep again. The people were working their way toward the exit when I shook him by the shoulder. 'Is it all over?' he asked in surprise. I assured him that it was, and he buttoned up his coat and wal ed away with the air of a somnam-

## OLD-TIME LAWMAKERS.

Difference Between Two Houses of Legislature Defined. Richmond Times Dispatch.

It is getting to be very much the custom nowadays for newspapers to speak of the 'upper" and "lower" houses of the General

That nomenclature some years back was resented by the members of the House of Delegates as too much of an imitation of British speech when reference was made to Parliament. Here in republican Virginia delegates rarely could be brought to admit that there was any "upper" or "lower" house, and Speaker Ryan was wont to explain that the only difference between a senator and a delegate was that the former was entitled to receive a penknife from the State and the latter was not. Even that difference has been removed at this sesfrom the State just as a senator does.

Originally the idea was that a member of the Legislature needed a knife in trimming his quill pen. When the quill went out of vogue, and the metal pen came in, the House cut off the knife perquisite, and so it was for many years, but lately members found out that their pencils needed to be sharpened, and provision thereupon was made for the distribution again of knives. So customs and fashions return, though the reason that dictated them no longer exists. On gentlemen's frock coats, above the tails, buttons are still placed, though swords and swordbelts are no longer worn.

In time we even look for the restoration of the legislative snuffbox, when it will become the duty of the clerk (clark) of each house to keep a supply of snuff sufficient for each member, and to send the box around the House whenever any difficult question is up for consideration, or when members show a disposition to fly into a temper with one another.

Another old "fixture" of the Capitol was big stove, on which an aged colored woman roasted peanuts to be sold to members and visitors. That old stove is still preserved as one of the most valuable antique assets of our commonwealth. It was made in England in 1770 and was considered a wonder of ingenious mechanism in its day. It is a three-story affair, and was not built for cookery, but for heating purposes; but all the same it was found to be a pretty rotunda many years. It was first used as heater in the House of Burgesses at Wiliamsburg, and was brought to Richmond when the Capitol was transferred here. In those days the colony didn't have any 'upper" or "lower" house. What it had was "the" House; a goodly company of florid-complexioned gentlemen, many whom queued their hair, wore velvet coats and lace ruffles, knee breeches and buckles. and low-quartered shoes. At least, the rich planters did. The men of the mountains were not so ornate in their dress, and no wonder, for they had to ride down here horseback, and had no trunks in which to bring dress suits; no wagons in which to haul the trunks, and finally, in most cases, no such suits to put into the trunk aforesaid. But they were intelligent, good, brave gentlemen all the same, and the crack of their rifles was heard in the revolution, along with those of their lowland compatriots, from the hills of Boston to the rice fields of South Carolina. The bonds of fraternity which bound them together. we doubt not, were cemented, if not formed at Williamsburg when they took snuff, or

on as a commonwealth Virginia adopted the

bicameral system-the Senate and the

House-what some of our friends now

MANY MEMBERS COMING TO AMERI-CAN RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Influx of the Regulars Not Viewed Wholly with Favor by Archbishops and Bishops.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, May 9 .- Religious of the exiled French orders are already arriving in this country, and, contrary to expectations, they are bringing large sums of money with them. So far members of the following orders, a formidable array, have either arrived, or have started from France for the United States and Canada: Men, Holy Cross, Franciscans, Capuchins, Alexin Brothers, Augustinians, Benedictines, Blessed Sacrament, Carmelite, Christian Brothers, Dominicans, Holy Ghost, Jesuits, Marists, Oblate Fathers, Sacred Heart, Passionists and Vincentian Fathers; and women, Assumptionists, Notre Dame, Sisters of Charity, Companions of Jesus, Cominican Sisters, Franciscan Sisters, Good Shepherd and Helpe's of the Holy Souls. All of these come to religious houses already established here. They represent recruits brought here by the respective organizations to strengthen their work and to enlarge it. The number of regular priests in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is 3,225, & number almost exactly one-third the number of priests not in any order. Besides these there are about 4,300 women in the societies. It is already certain that the number of regulars, both sexes, will be increased by 3,500 at least, and it is now stated that \$250,000,000 will, as nearly as can be estimated, be brought here. Mest of the work of these societies and orders is educational, and the new forces of persons and

Archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in this country and in Canada do not look with universal favor upon this 'nflux of regulars. Previous to the time when Cardinal Manning had his dispute with the Jesuits, regulars could come into dioceses at will. Jesuits did so come into certain parishes in London. Cardinal Manning protested, and carried to Rome, to strengther his protest, the resignation of a considerable number of English bishops. The upshot of the matter was that Pope Leo XIII; made a new rule, greatly restricting the powers of orders, and requiring both in England and in America that regulars first obtain permission of the diocesan before entering any jurisdiction, The Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, of the Curia, in Rome, exists to settle differences between bishops and these priests of the varlous orders. Objection to them on the part of American bishops lies in the lack of centrol, save in parochial matters. Apart from these matters the regular priest obeys his superior in the order, not the bishop of his jurisdiction. So long as the French influx but strengthens existing work nothing can be done; when new orders come, if any attempt to do so, it is said wind up his foolery by making a speech in | dering when he would wake up. Several | the American and Canadian bishops will

> Lutherans of the General Synod will consider, at their approaching meeting in Baltimore, the adoption of common forms of worship, of administration of the sacraments, and a common hymnbook for all Lutherans in America. For years leaders in the Synod have sought this end, declaring it to be absolutely essential, if Lutheran unity is ever to be brought about. Five years ago agitation secured the appointment of a joint committee, having representatives in three bodies, the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod of the South. Several independent synods refused to join. Chief among them was the Missouri Synod, the largest in America, it holding that Lutherans not within its fold are not Lutherans at all, but schismatics. Their refusal to be represented was not, however, regarded as having great weight, in spite of numbers. Upon a common order of public worship agreement has, been reached by the committee, and on ministerial acts, including baptism, matrimony and burial of the dead, only slight disagreements keep members of the committee apart. On hymns there is much work yet to be done. The proposed book is now in use in many General Synod churches. A common hymnbook for Sunday School ha; strong support.

That the proposed common orders are practically identical with those public wership by Lutherans throughout the world is no mean reason, say leaders who favor them, why they should be adopted for Lutherans of America. If adopted, the books will be common services for 55,000,500 Christians, it is claimed, or twice as many as are using any one book of worship. Definite action will be taken, it is said, to force the matter into shape at Baltimore although final adoption of all innovation's may not come for some years. The General Synod begins its sessions on June 3. The presidency of the flynod for next year will probably go to Prof. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg, and a well-known writer on Lutheran subjects. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Freas, of Baltimore, is the retiring president. The growth of English Lutheran home mistions and their needs, a revival of the Muhlanberg mission in Africa, and extension of mission work in India are other subjects to be considered in Baltimore.

XXX Methodist Protestants are to have a double elebration next month, viz., the 50th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, and the seven y-fifth of the founding of the denomination. Each conference wil, have its own celet-ration, but in the Maryland Conference, the largest in the body, the occasion will be used for the raising of a Salance of \$5,000 needed to complete the parment for property surchased for a book concern and publishing house. The building burchased is in Balt more, and cost \$25,000. It is to be a gift from, the Maryland Conference to the General Conference, and the letter will equip it with a printing plant, giving Methodist Protestants, for the first time in their history, their own publishing plant. The "Methodist Protestants," of which the Rev. Dr. F. T. Tagg is editor, will be printed teere. This is the oldest religious weekly in America, having been established in 1818 as the Wesleyan Repository,

#### Mule-Hoof Hogs. Muskoged (I. T.) Letter.

Mule hof hogs may be a curiosity in some places, but they are a common sight in this country. Probably 2 per c.nt. of the razorback hogs of the Indian country have hoofs just like a mule. A hog, buyer o Kansas city was down here not months ako and offered a reward of \$5 for each muli hoof hog brought in, in addition to paying the regular market price for the roasted peanuts maybe together. Later hogs and eighteen of them were of the mulhoof variety. The hog man withdrew hi proposition immediately. One of the pe culiar things is that in the same litter pigs half of them will have regular feet and the other half will be mule ho